VOLUME XLIV.-NUMBER 96.

Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three pollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in 200d and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editot the postage of all letters being paid by the seriters.—It is the accumulation of postage, in an other writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an estensive business, which operates as a serious tax agent the Editors.)

ettensive business, upon the Editors.)

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and sixteen lines, or less, the same of t

Annual advertises and in that proportion for advertisements of a lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auction-ers, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper in-

whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this wienever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailus. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the givence pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

NAVY SUPPLIES --- 1848-'9. Bureau of Provisions and Cletting, March 20, 1848

March 20, 1848

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed e-proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bareau antil 3 o'clock, f'. M., on Monday, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the linted States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Unief of this Bareau, or by the respective commanding officers of the Bareau, or by the feet, the fiscal year ending June 30.

said nevy subsection of the control of the control

The Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copered stilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, wan white oak head, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient ion hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be elivered in barrels when so required.

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal in the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-Bard parts to be equal in quality to the best Caraccas.

The Riceshall be of the very best quality, and, when equired, shall be delivered in tierces, air-tight casks or

ired, shall be delivered in tierces, air-tight casks or

irrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Butter shall be of first quality table butter, orked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned ack kegs, of about eighty pounds each.

Molasses shall be equal to the best quality New
Molasses, and be delivered in good strong bar-

hall be delivered in good, strong substantial boxes.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and tall be delivered in tight whiskey barrels or hall bar-

the foregoing describer articles shall be subject to aspection as the Chief of this Bureau may di-

inspection as the Chief of this Bureau may di-and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the ecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the properties. All inspections to be at the place of ery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the of manufacture as to its quality, but will be sub-tomagnetic and the place of de-

quantities of any or all may be increased or di-iel, as the service may hereafter require. The is will therefore be made, not for specific quan-

rantor or guarantors; and the same may recovered by the United States, for the

ni next for enlarging the Court house of n county. The plan and schedule of the work seen on application at the Clerk's Office of the PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE, JOHN W. NASH,

Prince Albert. This splendid racer, and thorough-bred Horse, will stand the present senson, at Louisa Court-house, under the immediate direction of Mr. Elisha Melton. He will be let to mares at \$15 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$12, if paid by the first day of July, at which time the season will expire, \$25 to insure a mare in foal—parting with the mare before she is ascertained to be in foal, forfelts the insurance money—88 the leap cash, and fifty cents cash, to the groom, for every mare.

PEDIGREE -Prince Albert was got by imported Margrave, his dam by Sir Charles, grandam by Col. Johnson's Shylock, his great grandam the dam of Bos-ton. WM. F. WICKHAM.

Performances and further particulars in hand-bills.

March 28-cst JNO. T. A. MARTIN.

ARABIAN HORSE, SHAHEEN. ARABIAN HORSE, SHAHEEN.

This horse, recently imported, and of the very best blood of Arabia, will stand the present season at Loretto and Tappahannock, in the county of Essex, and Aylett's, in King William. He will be at Loretto April the 1st, Tappahannock the 4th, and Aylett's the 7th, and remain three days at each place. The price of the season will be \$20; insurance \$30; a single leap \$10.

Further particulars will be given in a day or two.

March 24—ctf WM. BOULWARE.

Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Amelia county, on the first Monday in December, 1847:

James P. Cocke, Trustee for Eaton Morris and wife, and the said Eaton Morris and Lucy W. his wife, Win. H. Scott and Eliz P. Scott, an infant by his next friend,

against

H. Scott and Eliz F. Scott, an infant by his next friend, against
John P. Bolling, late sheriff of Amelia, and as such administrator of William J. Scott, A. Seay, sheriff of Amelia, and as such administrator with the will of William T. Eggleston, John B. Chaffin, executor of Richard Booker, and Alfred O. Eggleston, administrator de bonis non of William J. Scott, dec'd, Defts.
The defendant, Alfred O. Eggleston, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonweath: It is entered at rules, and accordingly ordered, that he appear here on the first day of the next May term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper printed in Richmond, once a week for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of the county. Copy. Teste,
Feb. 15—cw2m

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIZ:—At Rutes held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of February, 1848:

James McBride and Campbell P. White, Executors of John Flack, deceased, Schureman Halated and Francis Godine, Executors of Nicholas Schureman and Gilbert Contant, Israe O. Barker and Elijah F. Pardy, Executors of Samuel Purdy, deceased, and Wm. W. Fream, Executor of John Fream, deceased, and John Mell, Executor of Lewis Wilcox, Plaintiffs: cutor of Lewis Wilcox,

against
John F. Schermerhorn and Eliza L. his wife, William
Brodie and Susan his wife, Benjamin W. McCready,
Mary Louisa McCready, and other
Defendants.
The defendants above named not having entered
their appearance and given security, according to the
act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the
said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in May next, and an swer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this orswer the bill of the piannins; and that a copy of this inder be forth with inserted in some newspaper published
in the City of Richmond for two months successively,
and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said
city.

A Copy—Teste,
Feb. 11—cw2m
P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Accomack, on the 8th day of February, 1848;

John Bull, Jr.,

Plaintiff:

against Samuel Dennis, Michael Mason, and Wm. H. B. Cuss, Defendants.
The defendants, Samuel Dennis and Michael Ma son, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules

of this county. A True Copy Teste,
J. J. AlLWORTH Deputy for Thomas R. Joynes, C. S. C.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Acco-mack, on the eighth day of Pebruary, 1848: William T. Marshall and Bether A his Pfaintiffs:

sond and George Townsend, Samuel Townsend and George Townsend,
The defendants; Josiah Marshall, Peter Marshall,
Robert J. Townsend, William Townsend, Samuel
Townsend and George Townsend, not having entered
their appearance and given security, according to the
act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it ap-

IN CHANCERY - VIRGINIA . - At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of March, 1848;
The President, Directors and Company of the Rank of Virginia, Plaintiffs:

Sheldon P. Church, and other Defendants.

The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
March 8—cw2m

P. ROBERTS, Cik.

MRS. H. G. LAWRENCE has taken those new and commodious Tenements over the Stores of Messrs. Brooks, Bell & Hudson and Messra. Binford & Fry. on the Engle Square, Main street, nearly opposite her old stand, and is now prepared to entertain boarders by the day, as well as yearly and monthly boarders, in good style. Terms moderate. The location for persons visiting Richmond on business is one of the best in the city.

July 2—cwly

DR. BEACH'S AMERICAN PRACTICE OF

Family Physician. THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE!

PREPARED extressly for the use and benefit of Families, and of plain, common sense individuals.—
The collected and condensed experience and observation of ages. The most correct and scientific work of any of the kind in existence.
You cannot be ignorant of the teachings of this masterly and inestimable book, and yet live as you ought.

head of some other person? and all this because you will remain MISINFORMED on a subject which is of the highest earthly interest to yourselves and those who are dependent upon you for protection.

How is it that we can all find our way to God, and eternal life—to the cure of our moral diseases with only one common sized youtme in our hands, (THE BIBLE,) and with only learning enough to be able to read it, and yet our bodies are of such INFINITELY GREATER CONSEQUENCE that we cannot know how to avoid or to cure its maladies without a liberal education, a whole library of books, or a whole troop of Doctors at our heels? Oh, ye credulous dures, who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel—who will higgle in a bargain for the fiftieth part of a cent, and at the same time turn your whole selves, wives and children, bodily into the hands of men whose action, whether for life or death, you are utterly incapable of attesting, by any known laws or rules, whether human or divine. Wonder you are not all dead—especially those who swallow whole all that their family Doctors tell them in heath, and give them in disease.

Now, for one in your lives, do a wise and rational action in regard to your corporeal well-being—go and buy DR. BEACHI'S AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN, and it will teach you more in ONE HOUR than all the Family Physicians have taught the families in which they have practised in ten years. It is the object of Dr. Beach's Family Physicians to enable you to understand your

qualify you to rely on your own resources.

Go ye, fellow-citizens—ye men of thought, of freedom, of irdependence—ye parents, who value your children's health and lives—ye mothers, who wish to know for yourselves how to live, to avoid disease—how to cure yourselves, your friends and children when ill—men and wemen, who wish to understand your own constitutions, the nature of all physical maladies, the true and efficient treatment, proved to be such by THIRTY YEARS PRACTICE IN TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CASES—go ye to the Bookstores, and buy DR BEACH'S great work, THE AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN, and you cannot but be happier, wiser, healthier persons, and thus save your time, money and lives, to be used for some better purpose than to enrich Doctors, Apothecaries, Quacks, Pill-Fedlars, Nostrum-mongers, Undertakers and Sextons.

Dr. BEACH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, and all the MEDICINES, are for sale by the following Agents:

J. W. RANDOLPH & CO., Booksellers and Binders, 121 Main street, Richmond V.

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, March 30, 1848.

GREAT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We throw together all the foreign items, which we find in the last Baltimore and Philadelphia papers. Amidst the enthusiastic joy which has every where welcomed the intelligence of the continued firmness and good order of the new Republic of France, there is a general feeling of surprise at the promptness with which Great Britain has acknowledged the reformed French Government. It is, we trust, a decided indication, that the moderation and wisdom which have marked the preceedings of the Provisional Government, have favorably impressed and quiet of Europe. A most encouraging sign is

blood and so inconsiderable disorder and confu-

public has difficulties ahead, and may have to pass through an ordeal of experience, before its foundations are immoveably established, yet the friends of free principles have much cause to rejoice at the happy auspices under which the new Republic is ushered into the great Council of Nations. Whatever be the issue, we think it is clear that the sceptre has passed forever from the Bourbons. We cannot but believe, moreover, that the antipathy to kingly rule has become a "fixed fact" in France; and we rely with much confidence on the sad lessons of wisdom which her people have learned, and upon the genial influence of the example of our own Republic, to induce her to avoid extremes, and pursue a safe and middle course. It cannot be doubted, that in the last eighteen years France has made rapid strides in intelligence and in the cultivation of liberal principles. Monarchyhater as she has shown herself to be, she must see her only safety in free institutions, based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the love of justice and public order, with-

out which no Republic can long exist. Upon a review of the whole facts, the freemen of the United States will take especial delight in holding public meetings and sending back to France the cordial sympathies of Republican America. In 1830, this city was illuminated in honor of the glorious revolution of that year, which gave to France one who was hailed as a "citizen King," but whose duplicity and prostitution of public offices to purposes of corruption and power, have banished him, almost without a friend, to the shores of England. With how much greater reason shall we now manifest our pleasure, when we see that the French people have begun and consummated the present reso lution wisely and well-employing the grand instrument of moral power instead of the bloody vernments will dissuade Virginians from sympathizing cordially with the Republican movements in France. It did not surprise us to witness the unblushing course of the National Intelligencer, whose feelings have alway vor or power and against the masses. But it caused no little mortification and indignation to find in a Virginia paper of the Federal school, such sneering language as the following, which

we extract from the Martinsburg Gazette : The volatile and profligate community of Pacal millennium on the Continent of Europe, -all resistance to constituted authority being, in the will be in fashion with our countrymen, and vothe subject of the "Rights of Man," long before did and reflecting men may be enabled to form just conclusions in relation to the origin or the probable effects of this emeute.

We heartily concur in the following views of . . The Government may have been impruno other intention than to prevent tumult. The sympathies of disinterested auditors of the news will, we should think, be rather with the Government, which has become obnoxious to the Revolu-

A subsequent number of the National Intelligencer devotes siz columns to the same theme .-In its attempts to uphold the course of Louis Philippe, and to condemn and degrade the noble most arbitrary governments of Europe. But it goes further in its party madness, and boldly avows its conviction that Mr. Polk has commit- disregards court favor or court intimidation,ishment, President Polk is still more culpable, though his "outrages" are received with not only

impunity, but applause! The Intelligencer, true to its instincts, keeps out of view the arbitrary conduct of Louis Philippe and his Ministers, which led to the late revolution. That Monarch, intoxicated with dreams of power and family aggrandizement, aimed a fatal blow at the liberties of the people, in forbidding them to assemble, peacefully and quietly to protest against the oppressions of Government .-Federal organ of the Union holds up to public admiration and favor, at the same time that it denounces the measures of President Polk as flagrant and intolerable violations of the sacred charter of our liberties! Did party madness ever deed, reached the height of desperation, when, to put down Democratic principles and elevate itself, its great central organ thus actively sets to

work to reprove the demonstrations of free principles in Europe, and to bols er up the tottering remnants of arbitrary power. But it is not alone the motives of the French Republicans that the Intelligencer maligns, but qualities of the members of the Provisional Go vernment. It represents them as agrarians, communists, transcendentalists, without the firm ess or principles to conduct the high destinies of France. We, of course, kn w them not; but the Philadelphia North American, a leading and discriminating mind, high powers as a debajournal of the same political sect as the Intelligencer, pays a high tribute to the virtues and abilities of Dupont De L' Eure, the President of the Councils, or head of the new Republican Government. According to that authority, Du people in various high capacities, in which his virtues have been tried, and his experience augmented; and he has always enjoyed their confidence as a Republican of the School of Lafayette, with whom he had the honor to be intimately associated during the revolution of 1830. When Louis Philippe was made King, Dupont De L' Eure was Minister of Justice; but he soon retired with Lafayette from the service of a King, whose selfishness and intrigues began to Mr Botts' Protest can be productive of nothing but

THE ENQUIRER. | members of the French Government. Mr. Ma | would be neutralized by a Democratic orator rie is described as one of the most renowned reading this Protest," advocates of the French bar. Mr. Lamartine, the poet and historian, so far from believing in the doctrines of the Communists or Fourierists, published a confession of faith in favor of the rights of property and of family, admirable both in thought and expression. The same writer gors on to refer to the other members as individuals of talents, good sense and high political

But, however, the grand experiment may eventuate, the free people of America will rejoice at the noble movements of the Republicans in Paris. If we are to follow the advice of the National Intelligencer, and denounce and sneer at the glorious scenes in Paris, we must first blot out the bright page of our country's history, when our fothers in '76 raised the flag the nations most deeply interested in the peace of liberty, and after hard struggles and victory, transmitted it with its blessed fruits to our enthat such a through re organization should have joyment. The American people will repudiate so speedily been effected, with so little loss of the sentiments of the National Intelligencer, and Martinsburg Gazette. As we write, we receive the following communication, which, we doubt While it is useless to deny that the new Re- not, reflects the cordial delings of a large majority of the citizens of our Republic:

FOR THE ENQUIRER

Vive La France! - Vive La Republique! France is again tree! - he Hot-par of Europe -our old aliy - the land of Napoleon. The whole nation rejoices at the glorious issue, and the mo narchs of Europe sit pale on their thrones! Ire land next-then haly-then England-then the

Instead of a dissolution of this noble Union. the Government of France is dissolved. Instead leading the nations of he earth to freedom and glory, and pointing out the road where they lie. heard-their rights be looked to-their wants be

world be acknowledged? Men in our days are tot babes and sucklingsthey do not now require masters to govern hem. On the contrary, they shat a from the brox of power the gewgaws and baubles that surround it and trample them in the dust. The importance of huge wilderness is cut to the ground and a nation springs from its ruins, the like of which is never to be witnessed again. To morrow, our great (lovely France) joins brothern Ireland shall next turn up in her oppress its, and take her place among the tree nations of the earth. Who does not rejoice? Who does not bless this noble country, and rejoice for France's and forever! Then let us call meetings for France!-let us rejoice for France, and let us illuminate this vast Republic from one extremity to the other in honor of France !!! W.

THE COUNTER-PROTEST.

Yesterday's Republican commences the publication of a reply to Mr. Botts' Protest by Messrs not pronounce upon its character-but, as far as it is published, it is spicy enough upon "the junior embodiment." We needed no hint from the Republican to let our readers see this teply. Mr. B's protest was "poison" (see Republican) to Old Zac, and the reply, we suppose, is "poison" to Old | the Whig party, than the "no-party caudidate," abundance of great men, can afferd to kill off by

thropists, entitled to especial commendation; of from the metropolitan district. But our words

Whig press now admit) were developed. His

Whigs of Virginia, as expressed through their

The Reply of Messrs. Pendleton, &c., refers to Mr. B. as "borne along by a spirit which really seems determined to dictate or to destroy, 'to rul

The Lynchburg Patriot says of Mr. B., that "since the days of John Wilkes, no man has appatient alike of control or of association." He House-Democrats 151; Whigs 85; Independent Mr. Bo is as a public man-the genius of discord in his own party, the cynosure ef the bitter

party of Va. "will not tolerate a Dictator," that MEDICINES, are for sale by the following Agents:

J. W. RANDOLPH & CO., Booksellers and Binders,
121 Main street, Richmond, Va.

D. B. PAYNE,
GAINES, RICHES & CO., do,
Petersburg, Va.

E. W. RANDOLPH & CO., Booksellers, Lynchburg, Va.

A. P. BIGELOW,
E. McDOWELL,
Feb. 19—wtf

Medicine for sale by the following Agents:

J. W. RANDOLPH & CO., Booksellers and Binders,
as a sturdy Republican; of merit, talent, and
much to induce others hereafter to disregard the
much to induce others hereafter to disregard the
much to induce others hereafter to disregard the
nomination of the General Convention, should it
nomination of the General Convention, should it
nomination of the General Convention to be held at
fis letter.

The Courrier Des Etats Unis, the French pado., Charlottesville, Va.
do., Fredericksburg, Va.

W. W. PAYNE.

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do., Fredericksburg, Va.

W. W. PAYNE.

The Courrier Des Etats Unis, the French pado., Fredericksburg, Va.

Boy Guizot with a cross of honor, ketches the

W. W. PAYNE.

That the is "doing
much to induce others hereafter to disregard the
nomination of the General Convention, should it
nomination of the General Convention, should it
nomination of the General Convention to be, with great respect, your
like the Ming cause in Va.," that he is "doing
much to induce others hereafter to disregard the
nomination of the General Convention, should it
nomination of the General Convention to be, with great respect, your
like the Ming cause in Va.," I object to this or any other service.
You will please make known my determination not to accept the appointment, by publishing
the Democrates of Essex County I was
the Democrates of Essex County I was
the Democrates of Essex County I was
the Democrates of Republican; To bject to this or any other service.
You will please make known my determinathe Democrates of Republican; To bject to this or any other service.
You will please make know

Mr. Botts' Protest as "carrying arregance and does not laugh at it. For one, I cannot admire the discretion of that Whig, who manifests such a fondness for squabbles, that if he can't find enemies to fight, sets about to belabor his own

"A Delegate" writing to the Whig from Albemarle regrets to see that Mr. Botts "is at his ald tricks again and has fully vindicated his claims in the estimation of all sensible and reflecting men, to the reputation of being the rashest and most improdent man in Virginia of any party .-I had hoped he had seen the folly of such things "

Finally, our neighbor of the Republican, a few lays ago, reviewed with spirit the course of the unbelieving Thomas," (J. M. B.,) concluding as "Our representative is stubborn and stiff necked in his purposes, powerful in argument, and

gress he is a full match for the strong men of the opposition. Therefore, he MAY 'head' Old Zack; trepid bull heads a locomotive traveiling at the rate of sixty miles an hour." The Republican torgets that the almost univerthrow the locomotive off the track, and scatter the

be the result in the present case. It is evident that the Taylor locomotive has slackened con-We have arrayed together these amusing exracis from Whig sources, principally to show how Mr. Botts is regarded by men of his own party. Do they not prove that the Democratic party last Spring was fully justified in warning the Whigs against the election of such a "mischief maker," a "very genius of discord?"-

tragments. Time will show whether such will

"Mr. Clay has just now become the idol of their (the emocrats') virtuous affections; so much so, that not a per of that party can be seen, which is not filled ith the evidences of his availability."

Will this second "lesson" be thrown away upon

The above declaration appears in the reply of Messis. Pendleton, Preston, &c., to J. M. Botts' Messrs. Pendleton, &c., could, if called upon, assertion. We have no doubt that we see (and read) ten Democratic papers to one seen or read by Messrs. P. & Co., and we have yet to see any such evidences. On the contrary, so far as any Democratic papers on the subject, they are all nally defeated in November next than ever before, or by the principles applicable to the case. yet there are many Democrats-a majority we believe-who consider Mr. Clay stronger with General Taylor-and that he (Mr. Clay) would Clay; while even in the South-General Taylor's opinion, be very easily beaten by the Democratic candidate. And "not a paper of the Demothe evidences of" this. Indeed, many Whig

papers are filled with similar evidences. Another letter from Gen. Taylor, dated Jan. 23.1, 1848, in reply to the Committee of a no-party Taylor Convention in Alabama has just been

"Assure my tellow citizens who composed spinsible office, as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinctions.

The Baltimore Sun thinks that this passage seens to smack very strongly of a declension beforesand of the nomination of both the Demo-

The Whigs, in their painful doubts as to the true pisition of Old Zack, should at once adopt the stagestion of our humorous correspondent, and organize a Screwdential and a Prudential

The Legislature of Louisiana seems to contain a number of wags. Just before their adthat Mr. B. left the following note as his response to the query. It may enlighten some of the Virginia Taylor men, who, violent party Whigs all their lives, have suddenly come out as "no par-

"In answer to the resolution on the last night of the session, by a Taylor man, the member from Sabine considers a no party man to mean neither party toll, nor a demagogue, a Jeffersonian Adamsonian, Jacksonian, Clark, Troop, State Rights, consolidation, a backward-forward, upand down, inside-outside, this side, that side, anysite, every side, and which-side-you-will.

We are pleased to see that the Democrats in the Georgetown (S. C.) District are to hold a meeting on the 10th April, to appoint a Delegate | fondent of the Lynchburg Republican. Referto the Baltimore Convention. We trust that the ring to the election of Councillor, it says: Palmetto State will be represented in the councils of the Democracy of the Union.

Kentucky did not receive the telegraphic des. nation for Governor. The Convention, therefore, adjourned, without making any change in the nominations. General George W. Johnson is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

James McDowell. Esq, of Fincastle, has been land, in the place of Thomas H. Hyatt, declined.

y for Williams, as Governor, about 2,900 in the whole State. Council - Democrats 4; Allies 1. Senate-Democrats 9; Allies 2; no choice 1. 41. New Hampshire has done her whole uty.

Mobile, Ala, March 21st, 1848. Gentlemen :- In your paper of the 3d instant I find that the Democratic Convention which assembled in Richmond on the 25th February apgressi nal District of Virginia. I am not altogether certain that I understand

the object of the Convention in appointing Assistant Electors, but presume it is expected of these appointers to aid the Elector in canvassing the District. It this be the object of the Convention, distinction. As a Volunteer in the cause of my country, I am at all times willing to aid in the ad-

AS WE EXPECTED.

The Whigs made a mighty outery against the Administration for the injustice done to General Scott. They called clamorously for the cor respondence, falsely calculating that it would prostrate the Administration. It has been published, and the Whigs finding that no capital are "crawfishing;" and Mr. Clingman actually moved to reconsider the vote ordering a large number of extra copies to be printed, on the ground that the correspondence was garbled. The article from the Union below sets that mat

We shall, when we have more room, presen an abstract of the correspondence. The first letters between General Scott and Mr. Trist are "rich" indeed, and present both of these gentle men in a strange light. It is true, their subsequent letters show that they had acted under a misconception of the facts and from "hasty" views, and that they afterwards, upon a better understanding of the circumstances, came to be good friends. Still we cannot see the justice of the Whig's complaint, that these letters, agreeably to Mr. Trist's request, had not been suppressed. The Whig party ignorantly and blind ly denounced the Administration on this subject, and now they ask the President to garble the facts, and, by suppressing the history of sal effect of such "spontaneous combustion" is to events, acknowledge houself to be in the christian like in him, a pious man, to advise wrong. With the Whig, we regret that this correspondence could not have been withheld; for it places two agents of the Government, ho'ding high positions, in no very enviable light. But is not the responsibility thrown upon the Whig press and Whig politicians in Congress? They, for party purposes, called for the documents, and upon their partizan movements let the blame justly rest. It was "a small game" on the part of the Whig leaders; and upon whom ever the consequences fall, the Whigs have themselves alone to condemn. It is not the first time that distinguished Whigs have had occasion to exclaim, "Save us from our friends."

The Union's article is interesting, and to the

The Whigs in the House, with Mr. Clingman at their head, are attempting to supersede their own movement, and cancel their own resolution tor printing an extra number of copies! They affect to say that these documents have been gar-tled, and that they are made to bear unfairly upname a single Demogratic paper 'filled with such on the Commanding General. This is a gross evidences," or quote a single extract in proof of the assertion. We have no doubt that we see (and lave not been garbled at all. None have been withheld, which the public interest would at this time permit to be published. Some tew papers only have been kept back, because they touch interesting relations to the enemy in the midst of expression of opinion can be gathered from the an important negotiation, or because they relate to the pending proceedings of the court of inquiry; and on this last point, we may as well say at once unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that Mr. that the charge of sending Gen. Scott to a court Clay is not available in competition with the De- of inquiry, and of exempting Gen, Worth from morratic party—that he is not as "available" now a similar investigation, watth the court has reported in the previous case of Gen. Scott, is not jusif he should be the candidate of the Whigs. And nothing more than an act of justice to the Secrepointing ou the grounds of his proceeding,

soon be laid before the country. the documents, allow the Tops of escaping from attack against the administration from their call they find that they are unable to raise any capita from their production; that the course of the ad-ministration has been what it ought to have been and that, in fact, in volgar parlance, they have "caught a Tartar." They are will ng, therefore, withhold these documents from the public eye as far as they can venture to make the experi

before our readers, relates to the negotiations o Mr. Trist, and proceeds entirely from the Desioner and our commander in a curious point of view. There surely never was a more singular contrast presented in the tore of the opening cor-respondence and the close of it, than is to be Trist and Scott. There were strange errors of Scott at once, and shown him his instructions. Scot,'s error was in taking fire at the imaginary light which he supposed himself to have sus ain-d in the unreasonable jealousy which he conwhich he employed towards the commissioner, and his course in the delivery of the despaidles. which it is difficult to regard in any other ligh than a disobedience of orders. Mr. Trist's secon error was in the impassioned retort to which h resorted, instead of leaving the question (as the Secretary of State remarks) to the Secretary of

ministration dely all investigation upon all these subjects. They devote themselves to the service of the country, and to her honor and her rights in the prosecution of the war, and in the arrangeors of the whigs, and the still efforts of the opposit on which they make to the vigorous prosecution of the war they are altempt upon their countrymen for a justification of their gy and discretion which have distinguished their

state that Gen. O. G. Clay is not a candidate for and permit his friends again to bring him before the people of Campbell. It is the earnest wish of his party and of many of his political opponents that he again be a candidate."

In justice to Gen. Clay, we publish the following extract of a letter from the Richmond corres-

"Your delegate (Col. Clay) was one of the absentees; and having left the city that morning, it may appear to some as intentional, with a view of avoiding a participation in this political conof the circumstances in regard to him should be not be done him in the opinion of any one,-For sometime previous to the day on which the election took place, Colonel Clay had committed to his charge, business of an imperious character to be attended to in Washington.— But in consequence of the deep solicitude he felt in regard to the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railconfirmed by the Senate as Consul at Beltast, Irequestion was decided, which was done on Friday Ith. The next day had been fixed upon for the election of councillor. On the evening of the 11th, a meeting of the democratic party had been of a conference, up to which time no concert had been effected. Col. Clay, with others, attended at the appointed place and hour, but no meeting was held. Here he ascertained that three demoerats would vote for Daniel at all hazards, and others were absent. The election of Daniel, in his opinion, being now placed beyond all question, he supposed is probable that no other a nation would be made. He then set about making his arrangements to leave in the morning cars for Washington. On returning to his foom at a late bour, he found a note from a member informing him that a nomination would be made. But being in the possession of facts which precluded the hope of success, he supposed there would be no organized opposition-and his business being urgent, his prompt personal attention being indispensable, he paid but little attention to it and accordingly left. These are the circumstan-stances as understood by one who makes this statement, as an act of justice.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Washington, March 27th, 1848. Messrs. Editors: I am happy to inform you has the disease by which Mr. Black of South Carolina has been prostrated has somewhat abated. A tavorable change toos place yesterterday and has continued up to this evening.— Every assurance has been given that his disease as assumed a milder type and that his valuable life will be spared to his State and the country. The exchement still continues in this city in reference to the French Revolution. In fact it counced down upon us in such a sudden in ment that all hands became flurried, and it was evident that the public mind was not prepar for the evert. However, since it has begun, we say Got speed the good cause by moderation and the establishment of a liberal representative government for France and all the governments of Europe. The principles of our Jefferson must one day or other, preponderate in Europe. The People, as they see the progress of the U. States, must look to the first cause of our rising great ness, and, when they see, they will begin to feel that man is capable of self-government, without

the aid of any royal prerogative. Your representance in Congress is very busy in is efforts to sustain the claims of Mr. Clay in opposition to the "prefensions" of Gen, Taylor.— Well, the matter is between them. But, I can inform you that many of the wire-pullers of Whiggery are moving every engine to loist Judge M'Lean before both of the above named. as they may, of all men yet named by the Whigs, Judge M'Lean is the one I prefer as the leader of the Whig cohorts. His late Cincinnati his country, so unpatriotic in sentiment, so unthe withholding of supplies to our tleeding countrymen in Mexico, would make a sorry argu-ment for the opponents of the war in a contest for the Presidency, with any of the leading De-

mocratic parriots of the land. I have mixed much with our Democratic friends. The universal sentiment is, "we have no preferences." Give us men 'good and true," and the mixed-party descendants of the Harrord Convention will be routed from one end of the

Union to the o her,
Mr. Webster made his promised speech on Thursday last on the "loan bill." He fully sustained his high reputation as an ingenious, talented debater; but yet, his reasoning is all on the wrong side of the picture. According to the old federal lamentation hag, he is right, and the Democracy is wrong. I would notice his speech tully, but forbear for the present, in consequence of want of time and some other considerations.— Hereafter I will give him a chapter, with some eminiscences of his want of patriotism in olden times, as well as in the present contest with Mexco. Also will I notice his slander in reference o "votes wanted," when new States are to be ad-

You should lose no time in publishing Gen. Cass' closing speech on the "Ten Regiment Bill." That speech is a master production-cool, historical and argumentative. No sophistry or abstractions abounding therein; but matter of fact arguments of things as they are and of the opposition as \dot{u} is. The people should be gratified with a perusal throughout this broad land.

The Scott correspondence, as called out by Whiggery in the House of Representatives, will prove another failure to their capital. It is no go; and Mr. Clingham, the young gentleman with the scatlet coat, having done all the mischief, is now doing all he can to keep the correspondence from the public eye. What has been published, is hamiliating and toolish enough in all con-science, and if the other can be kept back, I hope it will. It is but a repention of the hasty plate of soup letter, which was penned before General Scitt left this city. The whole matter should have been burned rather than published, in my

The Whigs have it in contemplation, to defere he Presidential election. Do not be surprised at rage; and should they do it, it will only add to our strength hereafter. I am told they will try

the scheme. Sound the alarm.

TEN REGIMENTS BILL. In the U S. Senate on the 15 h inst., Mr. Mason of Va., said: When this bill was under the considtact on the part of the government of the United States. It was my purpose then to have gone inpired, perfectly well known to he country, which would in my judgment, tender it inexpedient, if not impossible, to present views intended for a loevents are, I may not be, perhaps, permitted to al-lude to here, further than as they have gone forth tween the two contending armies, may be true; dence from any occurrences her

foe. What was her conduct with regard to the mission that was sent to her, on her own invitaly accorded to with the view of preventing hos-tifities? She invited a minister, and promised to government to prevent a war. The discourteous reception with which that minister met is known. The Mexican government denied that his mission Mexico sought retuge in every possible expedient, and a tributed our indulgence to pusilianimity remain, and to preserve the equanimity of his temper in all his intercourse with Mexico, to avoid a collision, and, if possible, to adjust by necountries. But our minister was compelled to return from his bootless mission. Again, how was it after the war had commenced, and when our arms were thundering at the gates of Mexico? A faithess armi-tice was proposed.—
Mexico sought a suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiation. It is now known of that armistice, every hour was employed in strengthening their defences with a view to carry on the war. Such is the character of this toe. man to form a deliberate judgment that peace pass immediately. I had made up my mind not to enter into the subject-matter of the former debate. It would be unsuited to the occasion to do so. I hope that the time has gone by for the dis-

cussion of that question; but the time has not gone by for those military measures which should determination on our part as will compel the Mexican government to declare an honest and hona fide cessation of hostilities. I have risen I trust that there will not be any debate further than that indicated by the senator from S. uth Carolina, but should there be any new debate, I may